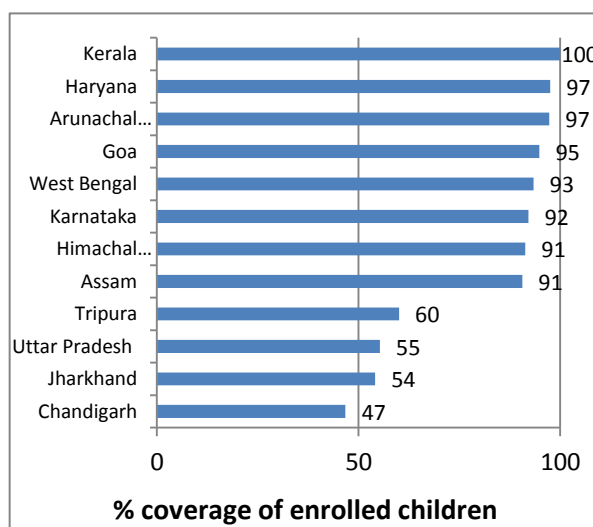


Analysis of the implementation of MDMS during the quarter ending December, 2013 for the year 2013-14 based upon the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs)

i) Coverage of children against enrolment:

A major goal of MDMS is to provide mid-day meal to each and every child in the eligible schools to enhance enrolment and retention for universal Elementary Education in the Country. At the national level 78% of the enrolled children have been covered under Mid-day-Meal Scheme during the second quarter of 2013-14. The percentage coverage of children has increased by 3% in the third quarter in comparison to the second quarter of 2013-14. During the third quarter of 2012-13 73% of the enrolled children were covered and thus the coverage has improved over the year. States/UTs of Kerala (100%), Lakshadweep (98%), Arunachal Pradesh & Haryana (97%), Goa (95%), West Bengal (93%), Karnataka (92%), Mizoram (92%), Himachal Pradesh and Assam (91%), have reported more than 90% coverage.

On the other hand coverage under MDMS in the States / UTs of Chandigarh (47%), Jharkhand (54%), Uttar Pradesh (55%), Tripura (60%), Delhi (61%) and Bihar (68%) is below 70%. (**Annexure- I**)



The States of Rajasthan, Tripura, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, J&K, Kerala, Puducherry, Maharashtra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Karnataka and Sikkim have improved on the performance of the corresponding period of 2012-13. The coverage has gone down for the same period in the State/UT of Chandigarh, Delhi, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. This Department has identified poor performing districts on the basis of coverage of enrolled children under MDMS. The same has been already shared and again attached with this analysis. The issue of poor performing district has also been discussed in detail during the PAB-MDM meetings. The States/UTs are requested to pay special attention towards monitoring and planning for better implementation of MDMS in these districts.

It is important to mention here that the ASER, 2013 data shows that only in the States of Maharashtra and Tamilnadu more than 90% children were found availing MDM on the day of their visit. In West Bengal 58.7% and in Assam 74% children were found availing MDM on the day of their visit.

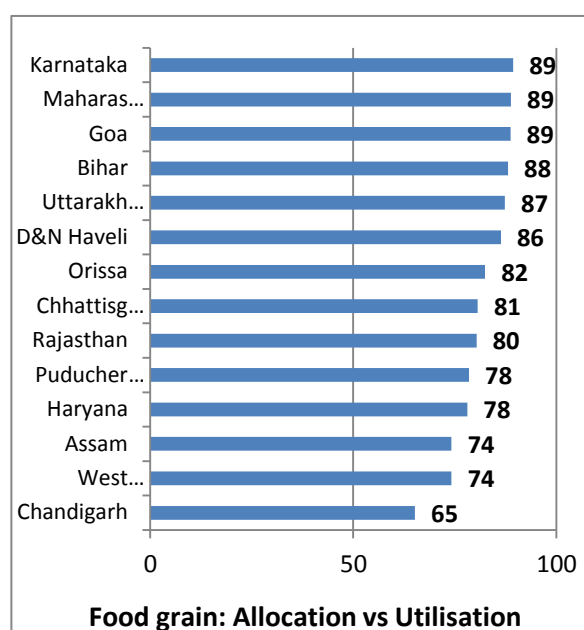
ii) Coverage of working days:

The guidelines for MDMS provide that mid-day meal should be served to all children attending school on each working day. All the States/UTs have covered 90% or more of the approved days at both primary and upper primary level. (**Annexure II**)

iii) Utilisation of foodgrains and cooking cost vis-à-vis allocation:

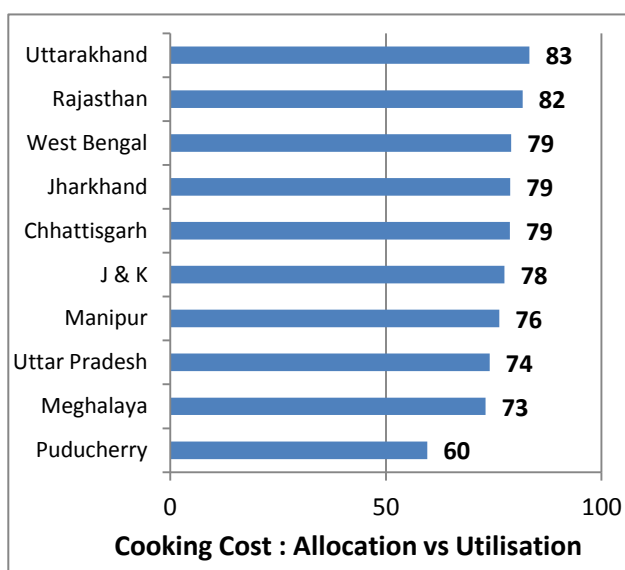
The Scheme aims to provide 450 and 700 calories of energy for primary and upper primary students respectively. To facilitate this, the scheme provides for 100 grams of foodgrains for primary and 150 grams for upper primary students every day. In addition cooking cost is provided at the rate of Rs 3.34 and Rs 5.00 for primary and upper primary students respectively to add nutrition value to foodgrains by way of pulses; vegetables as well as oil and fat. In addition to it 18 States/UTs are adding more than their minimum mandatory State/UT share.

Ideally the consumption of food grains and utilisation of cooking cost should match with each other, which is almost matching as can be seen in **Annexure III** at the national level with 88% utilisation of foodgrains vis-à-vis 86% utilisation of cooking cost against the annual allocation. However there is a mismatch between the consumption of food grains and utilisation of cooking cost in various States/UTs. While, the utilisation of cooking cost is higher as compared to utilisation of food grains consumption in the States/UTs of Sikkim, Daman & Diu, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Tamil nadu, Goa, Haryana, Assam, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, it is vice-versa in the States/ UTs of Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh J&K, and Delhi.



In the States/UTs of Chandigarh, West Bengal, Assam, Haryana, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Uttarakhand the consumption of food grains is less than the national average of 88% (**Annexure-IV**).

As far as utilisation of cooking cost is concerned the national level utilisation is 86% of the allocated funds for the first three quarters. In the States/UTs of Mizoram, Puducherry, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, J & K, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and West Bengal have utilised less than 80% of the allocated cooking cost for first three quarters of 2013-14. (**Annexure-V**) During the ongoing meetings of PAB-MDM the matter of delay in release of cooking cost at the State level has been discussed in case of many States. The delay in release of funds may also be one of the reasons for lesser utilisation of cooking cost.



During the fifth Review Mission the Team Leaders and the Experts of the Nutrition have recognised the fact that the quality and the method of preparing the meal may possibly change the amount of food consumption in light of the food preference of the children and the food habit of the area. These reports of the States of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh had suggested some low cost, nutritionally balanced recipes and methods of cooking can be seen in the mdm.nic.in and can be opted.

iv) Reconciliation of food grains and cooking cost utilisation vis-à-vis number of meals served

As per the norms, 100 gm food grains per meal for primary and 150 gm food grains for upper primary should be used. At the national level per meal utilisation is 96% of the prescribed quantity. However the data furnished through QPRs reveals that in the States/UTs of Chandigarh, Haryana, West Bengal and Assam per meal utilisation of food grains is less than the norms. On the other hand per meal utilisation is more than the norms in the State of Meghalaya and Manipur.

Per meal utilisation of food grains

State/UT	Total Meals served	Expected utilisation of food grains (in MTs)	Actual utilisation of food grains (in MTs)	% utilisation
Chandigarh	9864184	1178.13	741.82	63
Haryana	358246117	42573.93	32955.20	77
West Bengal	1877366297	221546.68	172124.29	78
Assam	711546104	82768.14	70545.08	85
Meghalaya	83193614	9343.86	9861.94	106
Manipur	31366469	3427.07	3786.86	110

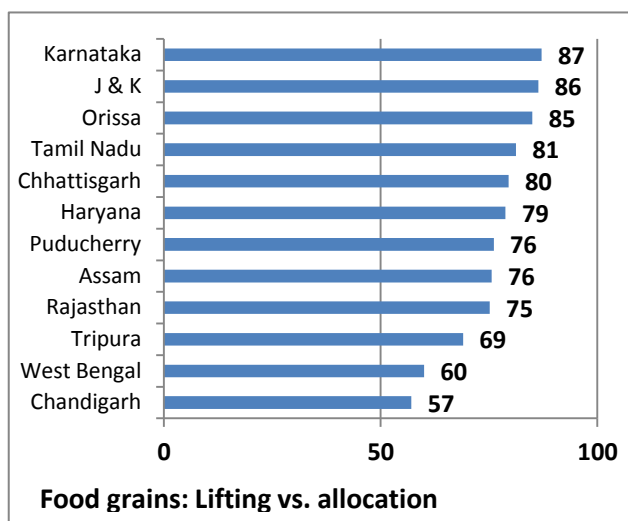
Likewise the utilisation of cooking cost is much lower than it should be in the State/UT of Puducherry, Meghalaya, West Bengal and Assam have utilised much less than what they should have utilised. This is ironical; on the one hand the children in these States suffer from debilitating, malnutrition and anaemia, on the other hand available resources under MDM scheme are being utilised sub-optimally. Moreover, the lack of synchronisation between utilisation of food grains and cooking cost also reflects a lack of focus and effective monitoring.

Per meal utilisation of cooking cost

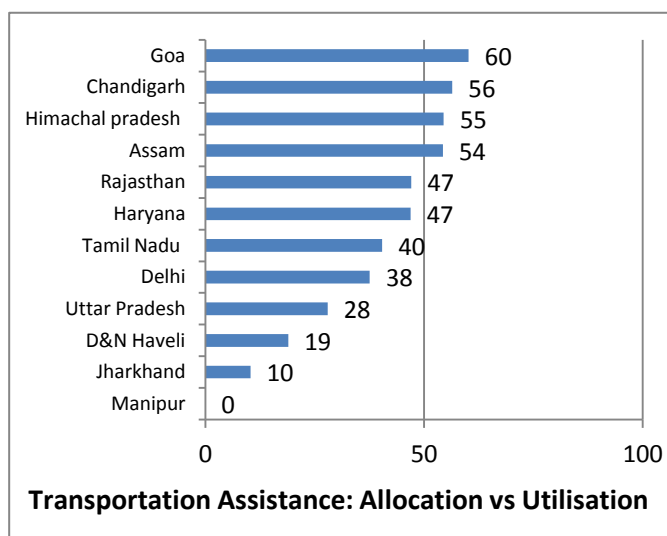
State/UT	Total Meals served	Expected utilisation of cooking cost	Actual utilisation of cooking cost	% utilisation
Puducherry	8396569	591.35	404.49	68
Meghalaya	83193614	3118.80	2417.20	78
West Bengal	1877366297	75970.95	62987.52	83
Assam	711546104	27621.33	24503.72	89

v) Lifting of food grains and utilization of transportation assistance vis-à-vis allocation:

Like utilisation of cooking cost and foodgrains, utilisation of transportation assistance and lifting of foodgrains should also match with each other. The analysis of the data on lifting of food grains and the utilization of transportation assistance shows that at the National level 87% of the allocated food grains had been lifted (**Annexure VI**). The State/UT wise analysis reveals that Chandigarh, West Bengal, Tripura, Tripura, Rajasthan, Assam, Puducherry and Haryana have lifted less than 80% of the allocated foodgrains for the first three quarters. Rest of the States/UTs have lifted more than 87% of the allocated foodgrains.



At the national level the 68% of the allocated Transportation Assistance has been utilised. Manipur has not utilised the Transportation Assistance at all during the first three quarters. Jharkhand, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Tamil nadu, Haryana, and Rajasthan has utilised less than 50% of the Transportation Assistance. (**Annexure VII**). The low utilisation of transportation assistance may be due to non-payment of bills of transporters which needs to be looked into.



vi) Payment to Food Corporation of India (FCI) as on 31.12.2013

The position relating to payments of bills to FCI is precarious; as per the status provided by the States/UTs, out of the total bills raised by FCI upto the month of December, 2013 amounting to Rs. 1081.91 crore, an amount of Rs. 610.31 (56%) only has been paid and almost 44% of the billed amount is still pending for payments to be made to FCI by various States/ UTs (**Annexure-VIII**). This huge pendency of bills may result into stoppage of supply of foodgrains to the defaulting States which will adversely affect serving of MDM. It is important to mention here that this issue was also discussed during PAB meeting 2014-15 and the States were advised to reconcile their status of payment to FCI, in case of mismatch.

vii) Construction of Kitchen-cum-Store

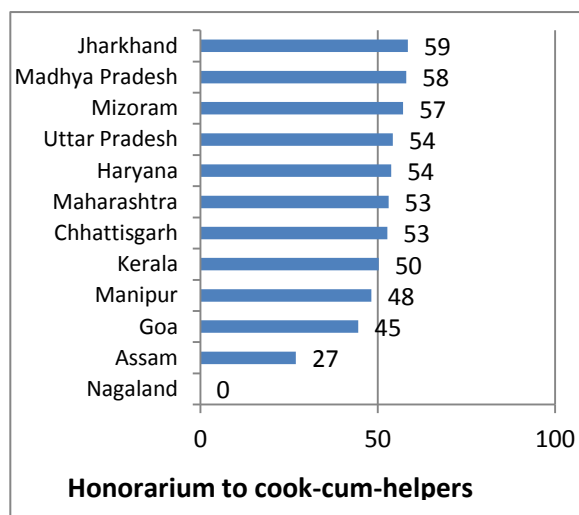
Provision of infrastructure facilities such as kitchen-cum-store are an essential component for proper implementation of the MDM scheme for supply of healthy, hygienic and hot cooked meal to the children and also safe storage of food grains at the school level. It is relevant to mention that provision of kitchen cum store has also been made mandatory under Right to Education Act 2009. The Government of India has sanctioned 10,05,192 units of kitchen sheds for schools. States/UTs have constructed only **6,75,350** units (67%) by the third quarter of 2013-14. Construction has been completed for 25854 kitchen-cum-stores during the third quarter, the major contributor in this are Andhra Pradesh (4980), Jharkhand (2961), Madhya Pradesh (3839), Maharashtra (4657) and West Bengal (5295). However it is important to mention that even with this progress the construction work has been completed for less than 60% of the sanctioned kitchen cum stores in the States / UTs of Andhra Pradesh (15%), Kerala (13%), Tamil Nadu (26%), Maharashtra (51%), Jharkhand Uttarakhand and Odisha (52%). The pace of construction of kitchen–cum-store in all these States demand for better planning and monitoring (**Annexure-IX**).

Unavailability of proper kitchen cum stores and storage facilities has also been reported in the reports of Joint Review Missions and also by Monitoring Institutions in their Half Yearly Monitoring Reports.

On various occasions these States/ UTs have been requested to complete the pending work in a time bound manner. All these States are therefore requested to work out a time bound plan for of construction of kitchen–cum-stores for safe storage and hygienic cooking of MDM.

viii) Engagement of cook-cum-helpers

States/UTs have engaged 2570627 (**91%**) cook-cum-helpers in the third quarter of the FY 2013-14 against the approval of 2829317. 16 States/ UTs have engaged 100% cook-cum-helper as approved by PAB (**Annexure X**). 61% of the allocated funds have been utilised at the national level during the first three quarters. The State of Assam, Goa, Manipur, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya and Puducherry has utilised less than the national average (**Annexure-X**).



It is well established that preparation of hygienic and wholesome meal under the MDMS is contingent upon the knowledge and skills of staff and cook-cum-helpers engaged for providing meal in the schools. The Self Help Groups and Cook cum Helpers (CCH) who are the pillars of the MDMS, mainly come from the deprived

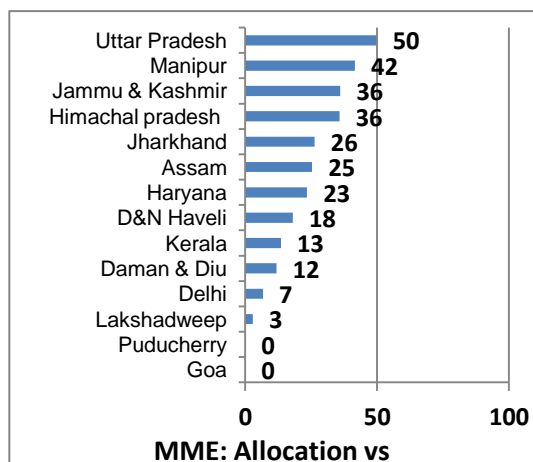
sections of the society, where they have limited information about nutrition, cooking processes, health and hygiene, preparation of raw grains and vegetables, recipes, serving skills etc. This staff has also not being provided adequate orientation on issues relating to health, hygiene & cleanliness, not to speak about issues of handling a medical emergency. The insufficiently trained staff, at times becomes a big constraint in the effective management of MDMS. In this connection the training of Cook cum Helpers are being done in convergence with the Ministry Of Tourism through their State/UT IHMs.

MHRD has initiated a ten day training course totally sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism under their Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP) scheme. The training for cook-cum-helpers has also been organised with the help of NGO Akshaypatra. So far training has been completed in 19 States/UTs as per the details given below:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of cooks trained by IHMs	Number of cooks trained by NGOs
1	Chandigarh	60	-
2	Assam	30	114
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30	-
4	Daman & Diu	30	-
5	Punjab	1500	-
6	Haryana	600	-
7	Tamilnadu	39	-
8	Madhya Pradesh	44	-
9	Odisha	120	114
10	Goa	30	-
11	Karnataka	30	-
12	Uttarakhand	60	-
13	Gujarat	30	-
14	Bihar	-	114
15	Meghalaya	-	100
16	Jharkhand	-	112
17	Tripura	-	124
18	Manipur	-	122
19	Sikkim	-	167
Total		2603	967

ix) Utilisation of MME

Monitoring is an integral part of implementation of the MDM scheme and utilisation of MME funds shows the performance of the States/UTs in monitoring of the MDMS. The total allocation of MME fund for the first two quarters of 2013-14 is Rs. 167.80 crore against this Rs. 120.31 crore (72%) has been utilized by all the States/UTs. 7 States/ UTs have utilised more than 90% of the allocated fund at the beginning of the FY 2013-14.



More than 90% fund utilization has been reported from Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Odisha, and Tripura. On the other hand less than 50% MME fund utilization has been reported 14 States/UTs from Goa, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Kerala, etc. **(Annexure-XI)**

Low utilisation of MME fund indicates poor monitoring of the programme and therefore poor health of implementation of the programme and need for a proper and comprehensive MME plan. These State/UTs are requested to make more efforts for strengthening the monitoring mechanism, training of MDM functionaries, display of MDM logo and publicity for proper implementation of the scheme. The UTs except Puducherry have shown very good performance on the aspect of monitoring of Institutions. Among other States Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Sikkim have shown good performance in inspection of schools by State/District/Block officials and almost 100% of the schools have been inspected during the first three quarters of 2013-14 **(Annexure XII)**. Less than 50% school inspection has been reported from Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Haryana, Mizoram and Puducherry. These State Governments /UT administration are advised to put more emphasis on inspection of MDMS in school level for better implementation.

x) State Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (SSMC) Meeting:

SSMC, headed by Chief Secretary is an apex body at the State/UT level for guiding, monitoring and implementation of the scheme at State/UT level. The meetings of SSMC at regular intervals are required to review the Scheme and suggest policy measures for effective implementation of the programme. QPR analysis shows that only 33 SSMC meetings have been held in all the States/ UTs during the first three quarters. At district level 1307 meetings have been convened. The States / UTs are advised to convene SSMC meetings once in a quarter with prior intimation to Government of India, allowing us time to send our representative in the meeting. Representative of respective monitoring institutions should also be invited to attend these meetings and present their findings before the Chairperson of the SSMC.

xi) School Health Programme:

Mid Day Meal has unquestionably addressed the issue of classroom hunger and malnutrition amongst the school children. It also provides nutritional support for the school children through distribution of micronutrients to the children. In convergence with National Rural Health Mission regular health check-ups of school children are supposed to be carried out at least twice a year. In addition distribution of Iron Folic Acid, De-worming tablets and Vitamin A has to be undertaken for the school children, as per the schedule of the Department of Health. The State/UTs are supposed to ensure implementation of this programme in convergence with the health dept. While the status of coverage of children under School Health Programme is satisfactory in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Punjab, Sikkim & Tamil Nadu (**Annexure-XIV**). In the States/UTs of Haryana, Kerala, and Manipur no child has been reported to be covered under SHP during the third quarter. These states should give special emphasis on this component, especially when sufficient funds are available under National Rural Health Mission to meet the health needs of the school children. Studies have shown that 18% of the out of school children do not go to school as they can't see and their refractive errors need to be corrected. Similarly, other illnesses and disabilities keep children out of school and are also responsible for dropout/absenteeism.

xii) Availability of Gas based cooking and Drinking Water:

Gas based cooking in the schools is important from environmental perspective. All the States/UTs are encouraged to introduce gas based cooking in schools wherever possible. At present around 30% schools are using LPG for cooking purposes. More than 60% schools are using Gas for cooking of Mid Day Meals in the States/UTs of Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Haryana and Punjab (100%), Karnataka (98%), Himachal Pradesh (86%), and Gujarat (89%). (**Annexure- XV**). It is a known fact that our children particularly from rural India suffer from water borne diseases namely diarrhoea, due to supply of contaminated water. The ASER, 2013 data reveals that drinking water facility was available in 73.8% of the visited schools. It is the responsibility of the schools to make available safe drinking water for maintaining normal health. The facility of drinking water is available in 100% schools in only the States/UTs of Goa, Mizoram, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Daman & Diu, A&N Islands, TamilNadu, Lakshadweep, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi, West Bengal, Odisha, Puducherry, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. In the remaining States/UTs where drinking water is not available to children in some of the schools; efforts need to be made by the State Governments to ensure the availability of safe drinking water in all the schools as well as to inculcate hygienic habits like washing hands and eating in clean utensils.

xiii) Submission of Information:

Timely submission of information like QPR, MPR etc. helps in monitoring and taking appropriate action in time for proper implementation of the scheme. The States/UTs are requested to submit the QPRs, MPRs and other information within the prescribed

time line, to enable us to review the information and take corrective action wherever required. QPR for the 3rd Quarter have been received in time from only 15 States/UTs. The 3rd QPR is delayed by 1 day to 20 days in respect of 13 States/UTs. 5 States/UTs has submitted 2nd QPR with delay of 21 to 31 days. 1 States/UTs have submitted the 1st QPR after more than 31 days (**Annexure XVI**). The delay also reflects the lack of effectiveness of monitoring mechanisms at the State/UT levels.

List of Poor Performing Districts

State	District	
	2012-13	2013-14
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	PAB Meeting not held
	Guntur	
	East Godavari	
	Nellore	
	Warangal	
	Rangareddy	
Assam	Tinsukia	No poor performing district
	Dima Hasao	
	Nagaon	
Chhattisgarh	Durg	Durg
	Sarguja	Mungeli
	Bilaspur	Bemetara
		Raipur
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Porbandar
	Amreli	Surendranagar
	Kheda-Nadiad	Navsari
	Anand	Valsad
	Banaskantha	Junagharh
	Bharuch	Surat
	Narmda	Mehsana
	Bhavnagar	Rajkot
	Kachchh Bhuj	Sabarkantha
	Dangs	Katch-Bhuj
	Gandhinagar	Jamnagar
	Panchmahals	Amreli
	Dahod	Gandhinagar
	Jamnagar	
J & K	Kishtwar	Srinagar
	Reasi	Kishtwar
	Ramban	Samba
	Udhampur	Anantnag
	Kathua	Rajouri
		Poonch

Jharkhand	Sahebganj	Dumka
	Palamu	Pakur
	Pakur	Sahebganj
	Giridih	Giridih
	Deoghar	Deoghar
	Godda	Garhwa
	Dumka	Pakur
	Garhwa	Sahebganj
	Chartra	Palamu
	Jamtara	Giridih
	Dhanbad	Deoghar
	Latehar	Dumka
	W. Singhbhum	Godda
	S -Kharsawan	
	Gumla	
	Lohardaga	
Simdega		
Kerala	Thrissur	
	Alappuzha	
Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	Ashoknagar
	Anooppur	Shivpuri
	Morena	Guna
	Rewa	Rewa
	Guna	Sheopur
	Bhind	Bhind
	Sidhi	
	Vidisha	
	Alirajpur	
	Panna	
	Umaria	
	Harda	
Chhatarpur		
Maharashtra	Buldhana	Nanded
	Jalana	Nandurbar
	Mumbai	Dhule
	Dhule	Osmanabad
	Nanded	Mumbai

		Ahmednagar
Odisha	Rayagada	Khurdha
	Malkangiri	Nawarangpur
	Ganjam	Bhadrak
		Jharsuguda
		Nayagarh
		Cuttack
		Khurdha
		Angul
Tamilnadu	Ariyalur	No poor performing district
	Madurai	
Tripura	West	Gomati
	Sepahijala	Sepahijala
	Gomati	North
	South	Unakuti
	Unakuti	Dhalai
	North	West
Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	Muzaffarnagar
	Ambedkar nagar	Bulandshahar
	Bareilly	Ambedkar nagar
	Mau	Rai Bareily
	Pilibhit	Shrawasti
	Aligarh	Hapur
	Allahabad	Agra
	Bhadohi	Badaun
	Barabanki	Baghpat
	Shahjahanpur	Mau
	Firozabad	Shamli
	Banda	Mainpuri
	Bahraich	Pilibhit
	Sultanpur	Gorakhpur
	Hapur	Bareily
	Jaunpur	Aligarh
	Kaushambi	Sultanpur
	Balrampur	Firozabad
	Mainpuri	Banda
	Sambhal	Barabanki

	Amethi	Unnao
	Rae bareli	Ghaziabad
	Lucknow	Allahabad
	Badaun	Lakhimpur Kheri
	Jhansi	Bahraich
	Azamgarh	Kaushambi
	Varanasi	Hathras
	Sonbhadra	Shahjahanpur
		Kushinagar
		Deoria
		Jhansi
		Etah
		Sitapur
Uttarakhand	USNagar	PAB Meeting not held
West Bengal	Murshidabad	No poor performing district
	Jalpaiguri	
	Cooch Behar	
Bihar	Sheohar	Khagaria
	Lakhisarai	Vaishali
	Madhubani	Sheohar
	Darbhanga	Katihar
	Jamui	Saran
	Vaishali	Begusarai
	Begusarai	Madhubani
	E. Champaran	Araria
	Muzaffarpur	Patna
	Araria	Bhagalpur
	Saran	Purnia
	Sitamarhi	Samastipur
	Shekhpura	Saharsa
	Samastipur	Kishanganj
	Patna	Madhepura
Madhepura	Sitamarhi	